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## Congress Accepts Plan

Delhi, Jan. 6. The All-India Congress Committee—Congress Party "Parliament"—today accepted the British interpretation of the disputed provincial grouping clauses in the British plan for an independent India.

The Moslem League has already accepted the British interpretation which was issued after the recent India talks in London.

Congress' decision today paves the way for Moslem League participation in the Constituent Assembly, which had held a number of meetings to devise India's constitution.

Just before Christmas, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the League, told the press that "unless and until Congress unequivocally accepts the interpretation which has been categorically and definitely put by the British Government in their statement on Dec. 6 on the Cabinet Mission plan of May 16, there is no occasion for me to call a meeting of the Moslem League Council for revising its previous decision to boycott the Constituent Assembly."

The acceptance of the British Government's interpretation was given by 99 votes to 52 on a resolution by the Congress Working Committee, which followed consultations between Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, and Mr. Gandhi.

**Bose Protests**  
Sarat Chandra Bose, Bengal Congress leader and former member of the Indian Interim Government, resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee today in protest against the resolution.

Sarat Chandra Bose said in a telegram to the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, that it "stultifies Congress, makes the Constituent Assembly a subservient body irreparably destroys India's integrity and actually compels the provinces to accept grouping against their will and to surrender provincial autonomy."

"The Constituent Assembly, acting in accordance with the British Government's interpretation and mandate cannot possibly frame the constitution for a sovereign republic of India," he declared.—Reuter.

**Machinery Returns**  
It has taken a considerable amount of ingenuity on the part of Hong Kong's factory owners to rehabilitate their workshops. The Japanese, when they extended Kai Tak airfield, put a

number of Chinese owners out of business and some who were left with no land or previously the sites of factories. These owners have since had to find new quarters. Many weavers and knitters dismantled their machinery and took it into Free China, but this has now been brought back overland to Hong Kong.

At the moment there are 209 weaving factories here using power, and hand looms. They own among them 2,289 power looms and 2,550 hand looms. There are also 238 knitting factories in possession of them of 1,230 power knitting machines and 516 hand knitting machines. On the hosiery production side there are 345 power machines ready to begin turning out goods and 1,055 hand machines.

The range of products exported before the occupation covered a very large variety. Among them were bed covers, hose, singlets, sports shirts, cardigans, belts, underwear, tape and cotton.

By the production of light canvas and other textiles these factories contributed very largely to the prosperity of another major industry, the making of rubber shoes. In the past Hong Kong exported to the United Kingdom something like ten million pairs of rubber shoes each year.

One of the major tasks of the Government after the liberation was to try and rehabilitate the textile and knitting industries. To do it they needed large consignments of cotton yarn, and there began a whole series of contacts with present makers of this commodity all over the world.

The world's cotton yarn is under the control in Washington of a board known as the Combined Textile Committee. This board is in full possession of facts about production of yarn in all parts of the earth and from Washington it is allocated to each country which presents a substantial demand.

Despite Hong Kong's efforts to secure cotton yarn no allocation was granted by the Board. Previously the Colony was supplied by England and India.

**Large Allocation**  
This is the reason why Hong Kong has at last received a quota—When the United States became responsible for reactivating Japan's industry they agreed to supply cotton to the Japanese on the condition that it was manufactured into yarn. The Americans would take back the yarn and resell it abroad.

As a result of negotiations in Washington and Tokyo we are now in possession of a substantial allocation.

During the course of the past sixteen months the Colony has not only made demands to the Combined Textile Board, but has sought to procure surplus yarn from every country which might possibly have a surplus—such as India, Egypt, Australia and the South American countries.

On the basis of allocation now adopted the S. T. and I. department here work very closely with all the Chinese organisations who represent textile and knitting factories. The department has two Chinese advisers who assist in the solving of problems inevitable to the rehabilitation of this large-scale industry.

**Freighter In Distress**  
New York, Jan. 6. The 36-man crew of the 8,680-ton freighter Kotor fought desperately throughout the night to keep the vessel afloat as the coast guard cutter, Algonquin, towed it towards Newport, Rhode Island, and four other cutters alongside were standing by in case of emergency.

The Kotor's pumps steadily lost the battle with water that poured through the damaged bulkhead so the cutters pulled alongside and added their pumps to the battle but rough seas cut the convoy's speed to three knots.

If the Kotor continues to sink it may be beached on the first available coastline.—United Press.

## H.K. TEXTILE MANUFACTURES First Cotton Yarn Arrives From Japan

### Allocations Now Being Made

(By Margaret Bradbury)

A bid to restore Hong Kong's textile trade, which before the war was the Colony's largest industry, is now under way and it is probable that by the middle of this month the textile situation here will have gained its earlier importance in supplying much needed materials to overseas markets. More important perhaps in its immediate effect on the Colony will be the employment provided for many thousands of now workless people in the manufacturing houses.

With the arrival of the s.s. Empire Fraser from Japan a few days ago came the first cotton yarn since 1941, and allocations are now being made to manufacturers on the basis of the number of weaving and knitting machines owned.

It is expected that yarn will continue to arrive in large enough quantities to maintain the industry. The S. T. & I. Government department responsible for the distribution of this material have also been successful in securing rayon and other yarns required for the production of art silk materials, hosiery and similar goods. This will also be distributed during January.

Before the war Hong Kong used 20,000 tons of cotton yarn a year, and countries which received the Colony's textile exports were Malaya, Siam, Netherlands East Indies, South Africa, British West Indies, French Indo China, China, East and West Africa, the Philippine Isles, Borneo and the United Kingdom.

I understand that about 70,000 people were employed in the factories here and that figure does not include the numbers of workers holding ancillary jobs, estimated at about 50,000. Many millions of dollars a month came into the Colony through these exports after the demand of the limited local market had been met.

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## MONTY OFF TO MOSCOW

Berlin, Jan. 6. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery left early today for Moscow for a week's military visit. He had stopped in Berlin two days as the guest of British Army and Military Government officials.—Associated Press.

## Transport Strike In Britain

London, Jan. 6. Supplies of food and other goods brought by road were abruptly interrupted today by an unofficial lightning strike of some 5,000 drivers and other employees of large haulage firms. They are dissatisfied with the recent wages and hours proposals of this industry's Wages Board.

The strike is considered likely to spread, in which case it would affect many supplies for the whole of the country, including all kinds of food, newspapers, wine, spirits and tobacco. It has already held up the unloading of cargoes of food at the London docks. Haulers of Leeds, Liverpool and Newcastle are reported to have been asked to strike in support. If these appeals were successful, thousands more drivers would be involved.—Reuter.

## Fighting Breaks Out In Teheran

Teheran, Jan. 6. Fierce fighting broke out at the gates of the King's palace when police halted a demonstration in connection with the forthcoming Iranian national elections.

Officials said that 11 policemen and "four or five" demonstrators were injured—six policemen critically so.

The Minister of Propaganda and Labour, Aramesh, said the demonstration began by the striking University students seeking to make "certain claims" regarding the elections.

Earlier he had denied at a news conference what he described as rumours that the Government was interfering in the elections. He said the reports were being spread by "people opposing the Iranian democratic party," the party of Premier Ahmed Qavam.

The Minister said that all local and foreign newsmen were invited to observe the balloting scheduled to begin at Teheran on Saturday.

He added that any political party or group is free to campaign publicly and that "military law in Teheran is to insure security and prevent violence."

Government, meanwhile, was criticised by a radio station here which called itself the "Voice of Azerbaijan democratic party" and broadcast a 45-minute programme accusing Qavam's party of illegal methods.—Associated Press.

## Intervention Call

Teheran, Jan. 5. Some Iranian newspapers which recently condemned foreign interference of any kind, are today calling for British and United States intervention to supervise the elections due to begin here next Saturday.

It is being asserted in some quarters here that the elections will be in no sense free and that the machinery of the state is being used to manipulate them in favour of the Democrat Party headed by the Premier, Qavam.

The report of the Premier's supporters is that the shrewdest critics are merely seeking freedom to manipulate the election in their own interests.

## ON OTHER PAGES

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Page Eight: England's Task in Test Match.

## Troop Train Bombed

Cairo, Jan. 5. Three bombs were thrown at a train carrying British troops from Cairo to Palestine via Port Said, tonight, near Galyub, about eight miles north of Cairo.

Eleven soldiers were injured, three of them seriously. The three bombs were thrown at one of three engines carrying British troops, just after the train had left the Cairo area. The train immediately halted and the injured were taken to hospital at Benha, north of Cairo.

The Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, tonight communicated with the hospital director, enquiring about the condition of the injured men.

The Director said he had great hopes of saving the lives of the three most serious cases.—Reuter.

## TRAIN DERAILED

Orizville, Wisconsin, Jan. 6. A Milwaukee Railroad passenger train was derailed and attendants at a nearby hospital said that about 30 persons were injured, apparently none critically.

One coach was overturned and three coaches and two sleeping cars left the rails.—Associated Press.

## JEWISH STATE AS DOMINION?

London, Jan. 6. The British Cabinet, in an all-out effort to find a solution for the increasingly grave Palestine problem, today was reportedly prepared to consider a plan for the creation of a Jewish state with the status of a British dominion. Such a plan stood little chance of acceptance by Jewish leaders in view of their repeated demands for a completely independent state and the rising anti-British feeling among the Jewish population of the Holy Land.

The usually well-informed diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" said the plan suggested by Cabinet consideration would call for the complete cessation of terrorist activities before dominion status was granted.

Meanwhile it was increasingly apparent that British political and military leaders were at loggerheads concerning proposals to invoke martial law to crush the terrorists in Palestine. The military authorities, backed by High Commissioner Sir Alan Cunningham's report of a rising anti-Jewish feeling among the troops under terrorist attacks, were understood to be demanding harsh restrictive measures.

**AT-BOMB PROOF FACTORIES**  
Washington, Jan. 6. Mr. Robert Wood Johnson, production expert and retired Brigadier-General, yesterday urged industry to start now with Government aid to design new factories for protection against atomic attack. War Department officials, at the same time, told a reporter that progress was being made in studies of methods for industrial protection, and civilian defence against "most destruction attacks."—Associated Press.

## Explosion In Cinema

An explosion, in which there were no casualties, occurred at the World Cinema, Des Voeux Road, at 10.10 last night.

There was little panic and the showing of the film, a Chinese movie, was resumed after a short stoppage.

Apparently caused by a hand grenade which had been placed in a tuck of sand in a corner of the stalls, the explosion resulted in two fire brigade appliances and the Police Emergency Unit rushing to the scene. No arrests were made.

Though several local theatres have received letters in the past weeks, threatening bombing if demands for money were not met, this is the first occasion that any violence has occurred in a cinema.

The "China" Mall understands that on Dec. 23 the World Theatre received a letter demanding \$2,000, to be paid at Shekling a town on the Kowloon-Canton Railway about half way to Canton.

Iranian diplomatic circles emphasise that the case is different from that of the countries of Eastern Europe where Britain and the United States have undertaken certain responsibilities for the political future. Backwardness and dependence prevail among the Iranian electorate and is believed by many observers here to make elections as they are understood in the West impracticable at the present time in Iran.

Anglo-Saxon quarters stress that whatever discrepancy exists in electoral practice between Iran and the Anglo-Saxon countries the matter concerns Iran's people alone.—Reuter.

## GRAVE SHANGHAI WARNING

Shanghai, Jan. 6. Mayor K. C. Wu today warned the 151 city councillors that Shanghai faces a critical period in 1947 and that "Herculean" efforts will be required to stabilise the city's commodity prices, and tide Shanghai through the economic crisis.

The Mayor reminded the Councilors that Shanghai is the economic centre of the country and that stability in Shanghai is the key to economic stability in China. (Economic observers have predicted a "crash" in Shanghai of major proportions on or about China's traditional debt settlement period at the Lunar New Year—Jan. 22. Estimates of the economic debacle have run as high as US\$100,000,000.)—United Press.

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## Fascism Not Deposed In Europe

London, Jan. 5. A claim that it was possible to legislate against Fascism was made today by Mr. D. N. Pritt, the well-known barrister and Independent Labour member of Parliament, addressing a conference of the Student Labour Federation, representing 3,000 Left Wing students from British universities.

Declaring that Fascism was not yet disposed of in Europe, Mr. Pritt said it had played "a very considerable part" in history. He demanded legislation against Fascism, and was satisfied it could be done.

Legal experts within the British Labour Party discussed whether it was practicable and produced a bill recommending the legislation.

"However, by this time, the Government had announced they did not think legislation was necessary."

Mr. Pritt continued: "The Labour Government is a great deal too inclined to rest upon its experts in the Home Office. 'I think they are the worst and most reactionary section of our Civil Service. They are saying today that anti-Semitism is on the decrease. I would advise them to visit a Jewish synagogue.'—Reuter."

## Windsor Jewellery Turns Up

Paris, Jan. 5. Jewellery found in a suitcase at Secondigny, on the Paris-Bordeaux railway line yesterday, was believed to be part of the £25,000 worth of gems stolen from the Duchess of Windsor at Edham Lodge at Sunningdale last year, the Paris newspaper Aurore said today.

The newspaper said that Secondigny Yard had been informed of the discovery and the British police believed that they might belong to the Duchess.

A warning to this effect was telephoned to the Paris Security Police, the newspaper added. The police were stated to be anxious to contact a man wearing a British Royal Air Force uniform who was said to have given the name of Ward when he reported losing the jewellery on the Paris-Bordeaux train to the Poitiers Police.

The man had not been seen since, the report added.—Reuter.

## More Air Crashes

New York, Jan. 6. Five persons were reported killed and 20 injured in three plane crashes last night as snow, sleet and rain hit a wide area, extending as far as 250 miles around New York.

A nationwide transport service plane, crashed in the densely wooded section of Carmel, New Jersey, during a heavy snowstorm, killing three and injuring 18 others.

Later an American Air Lines plane, prevented from landing at New York's La Guardia field by a snowstorm, crash landed on a Long Island beach, but only two of the 16 persons aboard—the pilot and copilot—were injured.

In Scott county, Virginia, two persons were killed as their plane crashed. Twenty passengers, including three women were reported aboard the nationwide transport. Willie Pep, world featherweight boxing champion, was one of those injured.

Four persons were killed, eight injured and 50 saved, all Negroes, by firemen's ladders in a four-alarm fire which destroyed a Harlem tenement.

The blaze originated from an electric short circuit in the basement which spread to the dumb-waiter.—United Press.

## All's Well Again On Palmyra Island

Washington, Jan. 6. The Navy Department announced last night, on the basis of a message received from Honolulu, that the waters which threatened to engulf tiny Palmyra Island in mid-Pacific were receding, and that the men there were "returning to duty."

A Navy spokesman said that Navy communications at Honolulu reported receiving the message at 1504 GMT.

The Navy Department communicated with Honolulu after being informed of reports by Globe Wireless that a distress call had been received from the Navy station on the islands.

The spokesman reported that after Honolulu had received the distress call from Palmyra, apparently the same one as received by Globe Wireless, all Navy ships were ordered to stand by to evacuate personnel from the island.

Globe Wireless earlier said that it had picked up a distress call from the island, saying 108 men were in danger of drowning because the island was "being covered with water" from a storm sweeping the Pacific.

The island's small Navy radio station, NIXE, broadcast the message "Palmyra Island; being covered with water. 108 men request ship nearby to stand by and evacuate."

The station repeated "108 men."

This American island is only about 6 miles long and 2½ miles wide. It lies 1,100 miles south of Hawaii.

The Globe said a ship some 100 miles away picked up a weak signal and began rebroadcasting it.

An unidentified ship with call letters KMBD relayed the message, and station ZMA in British Samoa also put it on the air.—Associated Press.

**HEADACHE FOR AUTO INDUSTRY**  
Detroit, Jan. 6. Steel shortages will continue to plague the motor-car industry through much of the first quarter of 1947. Nevertheless, manufacturers begin the second postwar calendar year with a more hopeful outlook than they did in 1946. Barring the prolonged strikes in the basic industries, they predict that the automobile industry can hit top level output by the coming summer.—Associated Press.

## THE WEATHER

An anticyclone centred over Western China is intensifying. A trough extends across the Pacific from a depression NE of Japan. Pressure is relatively low over SW China and the equatorial region.



## Woman's Evidence At Noma Trial

When Miss Dorothy Lee, who is at present in England and whose statement was read out at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Noma, failed to give satisfactory answers to questions put to her about the activities of Dr. Selwyn Clarke, she was beaten with a truncheon about the shoulders, waist, back, knees and groin.

Tam Choi, another prosecution witness, said that during his period of service at Central Police Station under the Japanese, a number of deaths occurred and every day he saw coffins and black boxes being carried in and out of cells.

Shortly after the Court sat yesterday morning, an adjournment took place to enable members of the Court, Prosecution and Defence Counsel, as well as Noma, to proceed to Central Police Station with Mr. E. U. Sykes, to view the different rooms mentioned by Mr. Sykes in his evidence.

Noma, who had his hair close cropped, when he appeared in Court yesterday, had a photograph taken by Major G. B. Puddicombe, Prosecution Officer in the Tokunaga Trial, in front of the Court, yesterday, during the trial. He was wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. He was standing in front of a blackboard which had a photograph of a man on it. He was looking at the photograph and talking to the Court.

He said he was an experienced wrestler and knew how to fall, with the result that he did not suffer any injury from his treatment but pretended to faint. Later he was questioned about the shareholders of the Great China Match Company and his answers were not satisfactory. He was beaten and kicked. During the time he was in custody, he was submitted to the water torture. He was detained for 95 days and his release was eventually arranged by the payment by his wife to an unidentified person of HK\$200,000.

Tam Choi, policeman, said that after the surrender of Hong Kong in 1941, he served under the Japanese and was posted for duty at the Central Police Station.

Tam said that when he sometimes entered the interrogation room on errands, he saw prisoners being beaten. It was usual for the Japanese to beat prisoners to make them confess. In addition to beatings, prisoners were also given the water and aeroplane tortures. During the period of his duty at Central Police Station, a number of deaths occurred and every day he saw coffins and black boxes being carried by four coolies in and out of the cells. He believed the prisoners died of starvation or as a result of beatings.

**Miss Lee Beaten**  
The cells in which prisoners were detained were in a very dirty condition because nobody looked after them. When there were only a few prisoners, each of them received a blanket, but when the number of prisoners were large, about ten of them shared one dirty blanket.

Tam said that he frequently heard of cases where prisoners died after release from the effect of tortures received while detained. In the course of his service with the Japanese, he saw about 200 prisoners being taken away in a truck to be executed. He did not know why these prisoners were executed. Trials took the form of interrogations by the Gendarme who effected the arrest. On the application of defence counsel, cross-examination of Tam was deferred until today.

Major MacGregor then read a statement which had been made by Miss Dorothy Lee. In this statement, Miss Lee said that she was arrested on Feb. 11, (Continued at foot of next Col.)

## NUNS AIR CRASH VICTIMS

Shanghai, Jan. 6. The death roll in the crash near Tsingtau yesterday, in which a C.N.A.C. plane struck a mountain, was last night given as 43.

The pilot was identified as Charles J. Sharkey, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. The Airline declined information, but other sources identified two other foreigners as Catholic nuns—Sister Jerillia, of the Franciscan Mission to Egypt, and Sister Elizabeth, of the Order of Providence. A second official Press.

## Stole Drink From Ship's Officer

Found guilty of the larceny of four pint bottles of beer, one pint bottle of lime juice, and a half-pint bottle of whiskey, John Turnbull, William John Woods and Gerard Rowley, seamen of the "Dover Hill," were fined \$40 each by Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

According to S/I Askew, prosecuting, the articles were the property of the third officer of the ship, Mr. Kenneth Hitchcock, and were put on the floor near his bunk at 2.45 a.m. on January 1.

When complainant awoke at 7.30 a.m., he found the bottles missing and reported the matter to the Captain.

In Woods' cabin were found empty bottles similar to those lost. When questioned by the Captain, said S/I Askew, all accused denied the charge.

On January 5, defendants were interviewed by the Police, when they admitted having taken the bottles.

The case was brought, continued S/I Askew, because there have been several petty larcenies on board the vessel during the past six months and the Master desired to have discipline regained.

## WIVES' PRIORITY LIST

The following names have been added to the wives' priority list:—141B—Muriel Dyer; 128A—Eugenia Cyril Hargreaves; 287—Eileen Agnes Bond.

1943 on Queen's Road, by two Chinese seamen and taken to Central Police Station, where she was brought before Lishi, who struck her across the face.

She was then taken to the torture room in the station and was questioned about Dr. Selwyn Clarke's activities, from 2.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. with only a break of 20 minutes when Lishi went for a meal. Miss Lee said that her spectacles were then removed and she had to take off her outer garments. Throughout the questioning, she was beaten with a truncheon about the shoulders, waist, back, knees and groin.

At about 6 p.m. when she had failed to give any satisfactory answers, she was tied with her wrists behind her back and hoisted into the air. Further questions were put to her and she was again beaten in this position.

**Water Torture**  
During the first part of the interrogation, the two detectives who arrested her were present, but later they left, kicking her as they went out.

She was then transferred to another room and beatings continued until about 1.30 p.m. At midnight, she was taken to the Old Remand Prison and placed in No. 3 cell. She had nothing to eat until the following evening. Two meals were served daily, consisting of a small amount of rice and filthy water.

She was questioned again during the next week and on several occasions she was beaten. In one instance, she was beaten with a board about four feet long and six inches wide with a number of nails protruding from the end of it. She was finally released on Mar. 13, 1943.

Parcels of clothing and food that were sent in were never delivered to her.

Miss Lee said she was again arrested on May 6, 1943 and detained for questioning until May 14, 1943. She was not ill-treated on this occasion.

The next statement read was that of Kwan Yat-hing, who said he was arrested on Nov. 19, 1944 at No. 88 Des Voeux Road, and taken to Central Police Station.

Kwan said he was interrogated by "Ukai" and accused of smuggling goods in and out of Hong Kong and doing spy work. On denying these charges, he was given the water torture eight times.

He was also hung up on four occasions and beaten severely. On another occasion, he had to hold a chair at arm's length for a period of three hours. When his arms became too tired to lift the chair any longer, he was beaten with a rubber tube.

In December 1944 he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment as a spy. Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

## TOKUNAGA CONTINUES HIS STORY

Colonel Tokunaga Isao, Commandant of POW Camps during the Japanese occupation, concluded his three and a half days in the witness-box yesterday by citing a half-dozen illustrative stories as to the general Japanese attitude toward Prisoners of War.

His continuous approaches to the Governor-General's Office in respect of representations made to him by POWs was finally met, Tokunaga said, by his being told by the Governor-General: "You people are always saying POW, POW. Do you expect to receive a medal from the British?"

The Governor-General then slapped him, Tokunaga said. "As I think about it now, I came to the conclusion that I must stay quiet. I honestly plead that the best was done under the circumstances. I feel very bitter toward my present adverse position."

Stopped several times by his counsel, Mr. Fujita, who kept insisting on his retracting from his illustrative stories and keeping to a general outline of what the Japanese attitude was, Tokunaga refused, saying that he could not explain what he had to say without illustrations.

Once or twice a month, Tokunaga said, heads-of-various units were called to the Governor-General's Office for a conference. At these conferences, he was always made fun of by the other unit heads, who referred to the POW Camp Commander Staff as a department in the charge of a nuisance.

Heads of other units with whom contact was sometimes necessary were never willing to oblige and help from other units was not forthcoming willingly. Because of the general attitude toward POWs, he could not make a success of his job, Tokunaga claimed.

**"Ideal Treatment"**  
Citing another instance, Tokunaga recalled the visit to St. Teresa's Hospital in July, 1942 of the Chief of the Medical Department of the War Ministry.

"As a result of his inspection," Tokunaga said, "he said that the patients were properly treated and the equipment was excellent. Where in the Japanese Army could such ideal treatment be found?" he asked. He said such treatment was too good for a POW!

"This officer stated it was not necessary to treat POWs so well and because of this statement it became necessary" for St. Teresa's Hospital to be closed. This feeling outside had much effect on the supervision of the POW Camp. The POW Camp was considered a nuisance. Without citing examples of this attitude I cannot sufficiently explain."

Tokunaga said that when the Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China visited Hong Kong shortly before his arrival he gave instructions that POWs should be used as much as possible in the presence of Chinese. This was part of a general propaganda policy.

**Red Cross Goods**  
Recounting some stories that had appeared in the press during the war, Tokunaga said that two of the most-quoted stories concerned a Japanese woman faced by an angry crowd because she had expressed pity for POWs and a member of the Japanese Diet who spoke at a meeting in wrath at the sight of meat being transported to a POW Camp.

Questioned by his counsel as to shooting of Chinese outside Shamshuipo, Tokunaga said he regretted that such things were said about his camp guards as he did not believe it.

"The policy of the Governor-General was to grip the hands of the Chinese," Tokunaga said. "The policy was to treat Chinese better than POWs."

Tokunaga claimed that the Red Cross parcels seen in his home by witnesses were presented to him by representatives of the POWs.

It was true, he agreed, that there was a large stock of tinned goods in his home. These were rations distributed through the Governor-General's office to various army units and it was a mistake to consider them as Red Cross goods.

**Fat Child**  
Red Cross cigarettes were sold in town, Tokunaga agreed. His explanation for this was that some Red Cross goods reached the market direct from the ships they were brought in and before they had come under his supervision. Also, POWs traded the cigarettes for other commodities through the camp guards and the cigarettes could by this means also reach the open market.

Asked about Red Cross parcels that were seen by witnesses at POW Headquarters, Tokunaga said there was a small lot stored there awaiting transport to POWs in Canton.

Asked by his counsel how he could explain his being fat, Tokunaga said he had been fat even as a child. He had only

## MARSHALL TO RETURN

Washington, Jan. 6. Whether General George C. Marshall will continue his diplomatic assignment in China may depend on the conference he is expected to have here with President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

He is expected home from the Far East soon, barring unexpected developments, to review the Chinese situation with the President and Secretary of State—Associated Press.

## War Crimes Lawyer A K.C.

News has just been received from Canada that Major G.B. Puddicombe has been appointed K.C.

Major Puddicombe obtained the degree of LL.B. from McGill University in 1926 and the same year was admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec. His practice was carried on with his own firm, Long, Puddicombe and Howard, in Montreal.

During World War I he saw service in France with the Canadian Artillery but in this war he was with the Victoria Rifles of Canada, and later attached to the A. G. Branch at N.D.H.Q. in Ottawa.

Major Puddicombe at present holds the appointment of Canadian War Crimes Liaison Officer in Hong Kong and acts as prosecutor in the War Crimes Courts.

An informal dinner was held last night at the Parisien Grill to celebrate his new appointment. Among those present were Mr. Charles R. Galloway, Asst. Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Lt. Col. Ball, Lt. Col. Laming, and Lt. Col. Baillie.

**Executed by Japs**  
The airman was later sent to Japan, while So was executed.

**In Brief**  
A fine of \$20 or 7 days in default was imposed on each of two junkmasters for having no certificated engineer on board. One pleaded illness of the engineer while the other gave the sudden illness of the engineer's mother as an excuse.

Lau Ping, compradore of a trading junk from Tungkong, was discharged with a caution for having no certificated coxswain on board. He said his coxswain took ill in Tungkong, where it was not possible to get another certificated man and it was his intention to get one in Hong Kong.

Robert Stanley, 28, of Liverpool, Frederick Frank, 19, of Worthing, and James Johnstone, 32, of Glasgow, were formally remanded for another week when they appeared before Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday charged with the unlawful slaying of S/I Alexander Seddon Anderson in Mongkok on last Christmas Day.

Twelve months' imprisonment was the sentence imposed by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy on Chan Huan for his larceny of \$119 from the person of B. Freeman of the "Empire Brigade." Ho Kong, who was found guilty of aiding and abetting, was sentenced to four months.

Sit Yat was fined \$1,000 by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy when he pleaded guilty to attempting to export six bales of cotton by sea. "Hakkon" R. O. Saunders prosecuted. Mr. Lo, for defendant, said that this case was one of the ignorance and not a deliberate attempt at smuggling.

**MARRIAGES TO COME**  
The forthcoming marriages are announced of John Frederick Follett, mariner, Butterfield & Swire, and Nancy Fenton, 96, Waterloo Road; and of George Thompson, chief cook, ss. "Marine Lynx," and Ethel May Archer, Rosary Hill, 43 Stubbs Road.

For attempting to export 100 yards of woollen material by the ss. "Kwong Sai" Leung Tun was fined \$100 by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

**S'hai Exchange**  
Quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:

5.30 a.m.: Buying Selling  
Gold ounce 344.000 345.000  
U.S. Dollar 6.250 6.400  
Hong Kong Dollar 1.200 1.250

Closing:  
Chinese dollar 352.000 352.000  
U.S. Dollar 6.250 6.400  
Hong Kong Dollar 1.150 1.200

Associated Press.

## Echo Of Betrayal Of U.S. Airman

The betrayal of a shot-down American airman, Jean Fenton Balch, to the Japanese by two Indian watchmen of the Hong Kong Rope Factory, Jass Singh and Man Singh, on Jan. 16, 1945, had an echo at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when Lau Yuen-chau, Shantung constable during the occupation, was arraigned before Mr. Justice T. J. Gould on three charges of doing acts with intent to assist the enemy, contrary to the 1940 Defence Regulations.

Accused pleaded not guilty to taking part in the arrest of So Shiu-kuen, to the inflicting of bodily harm on So and to participating in the arrest of the American pilot.

Mr. B. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. A. S. C. Comber, is defending Lau.

Outlining the case, Mr. A.J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, said that on or about Jan. 16, 1945, an air raid was carried out on the Colony by aircraft from an American task force and about 4 p.m. one of the raiders was brought down.

It caught fire and the airman parachuted into the backyard of 132 Belcher Street, where he was aided and given a change of clothing by So, who bravely and patriotically assisted the airman to hide in a demolished house at 126 the same street.

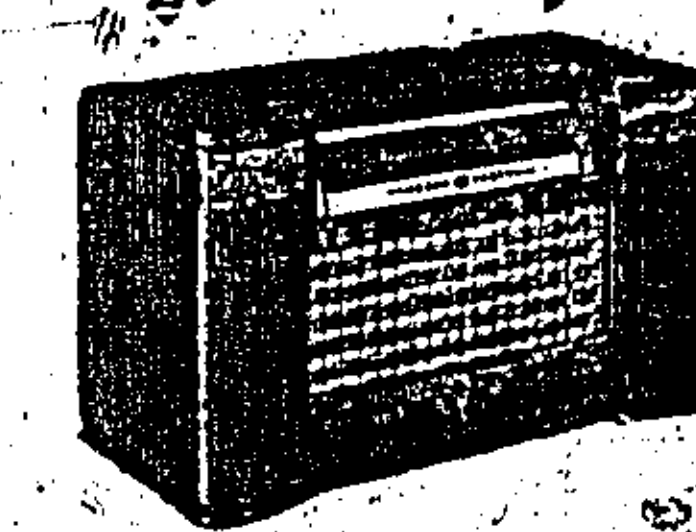
Unfortunately, the two Indians saw this happening and informed the Japanese. A short time later, four Japanese gendarmes and accused arrived on the scene in a car.

Led by the two Indians, Mr. Clifford alleged, Lau arrested So and questioned him as to the whereabouts of the airman. So was allegedly beaten up by accused, after which he revealed the hiding place. The airman was brought out and taken away with So by the Japanese in the car.

Hung Yuen-ping, fellow tenant of So Shiu-kuen, said she gave her girdle to the airman to hold up the trousers given him. To Mr. Bernacchi, she denied having mis-identified accused.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

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HONGKONG-BANGKOK-SINGAPORE Thursday, 9th Jan.

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. S. C. Colling wishes to thank the many friends who sent such kind messages of sympathy and such beautiful floral tributes. She hopes in time to reply to them all personally.

### PALESTINE

With every day that passes, hope of a sensible solution of the Palestine problem appears to grow less. The half-hearted policy pursued by the Home Government only encourages extremists, Arab and Jewish alike. Having frittered away many precious months, they are wasting still more time with efforts to persuade delegations to turn up in a well-nigh purposeless conference in London. There has never been a period since the Balfour Declaration in 1917 when there was the slightest hope of getting the Jews and Arabs to agree on any plan for Palestine. Anyone who can suppose that any hope of such an agreement exists today is simply not adult-minded. It is therefore perfectly plain that the conference in London is only another means to gain time. There are of course, three possible plans which, even at this late date, might be put into operation in Palestine with reasonable prospects of success. None of them is perfect, and all of them are disliked by both Jews and Arabs, but any one of the three would be preferable to the present situation where there is no policy. Until the Government can make up their minds and apply some long-term plan with vigour, there is bound to be a further increase in terrorist activity, and the moderate elements in both the Jewish and Arab populations are placed in a position of uncertainty and fear. The three possible solutions which are politically practical are: (1) the plan outlined in the report of the Anglo-American Committee; (2) the so-called "Herbert Morrison Plan," which proposes a federation; (3) the partition of Palestine into two independent states, one Arab, one Jewish, along the lines of the 1937 Peel Report. The Anglo-American Committee recommended that Palestine should be neither a Jewish nor an Arab state but that Britain should continue to exercise a mandate, and that an additional 100,000 Jews should be admitted as soon as possible. The second recommendation was impracticable, but in inspired language, the Anglo-American report stated: "Palestine is a holy land, sacred to Christian, to Jew and to Moslem alike. And because it is a holy land, Palestine is not, and can never become, a land which any race or religion can justly claim as its very own. The fact that it is a holy land sets Palestine completely apart from other lands, and dedicates it to precepts and practices opposed to narrow nationalism."

The second plan, as propounded by the British Government's spokesman, Mr. Herbert Morrison, provides for two provincial governments, Arab and Jewish, for an indefinite period, with a "British zone" in Negebe near the Suez Canal. This plan has recently been endorsed by the Prime Minister and is thought by many Palestinian experts to be the one most likely to be eventually adopted. The third possible plan provides for two separate sovereign states. The Jews would accept this but, of the three plans, this is the one that is most objectionable to the Arabs. It is not our duty to propose a definitive solution. That is the function of the British Government. But it is fair to contend that faithful and conscientious implementation of any of these three plans would have a reasonable chance of success; and that, if the British Government lack the courage to embrace any of them, they had much better admit their incapacity, hand the responsibility over to the United Nations, and clear out of Palestine as soon as possible.

The men on postal delivery duties did invaluable work as courier links between different sections of the movements. Their bags did not only contain their usual loads, but also a considerable amount of propaganda material and underground newspapers.

In Belgium, for instance, there were as many as forty such clandestine information sheets and they achieved a wide circulation throughout the country. The best known of these "La Libre Belgique" achieved a circulation of 401,000. It had

When Franklin D. Roosevelt is immortalised in British bronze—standing or seated, depending upon how the present controversy turns out—he will find himself in the somewhat mixed company of George Washington, George II, Peter Pan, Lord Byron and more than 300 other figures of history or legend.

And most of the other statues that adorn London, obstructing traffic in some cases, have caused or still cause as much difference of opinion as the proposed

Roosevelt statue, which has generated countless letters to editors and is about to be debated in the House of Commons. Should Roosevelt be seated or standing, triumphant over his infirmity, as sculptor Sir William Reid Dick and the Roosevelt Memorial Committee intend? Is Sir William's statue a good likeness? Is it a work of art? Would the late President have liked it?

These questions, which will start an argument in any pub, were asked when Charles I, astride a horse, was put on view in statue form by the people who had chopped off his head. Questions were asked again when one-armed Lord Nelson was stuck up on a pedestal in Trafalgar Square.

Londoners love to argue about statues. They have some remarkable statues to argue about. There is George Washington in front of the National Gallery of Art, exchanging stares with Landseer's lions around the base of the Nelson Column. London was grateful to the people of Virginia for donating the statue but it is whispered that Washington looks less like the

father of his country than its expectant mother. There is John Stuart Mill who, one critic said, appears to be sitting in a bed of thistles. Gibson's statue of William Huskisson, whoever he was, has been described as "a classic figure of boredom rising from a bath."

Jacob Epstein's sculpture of Rima—heroine of W. H. Hudson's "Green Mansions"—was painted green one hilarious night by a bunch of law students, and a whole tribe of Epstein figures was removed from a Strand building by an outraged tenant. Lord Edward Gleichen, a cousin of King George V, once set about finding the worst statue in London. He awarded the dubious distinction to a Hyde Park figure of Byron—"hunched up in a would-be poetic pose, half toppling over sideways."

Others would disagree. A stallion, London discloses a Robert Burns, who looks as though his suspenders had broken, a Lord Clyde in astonished proximity to a full-bodied female riding a lion, a Queen Victoria with a "who-d'you-know" expression and a Charles II as and-faced as a Deaconess on November 4.

On the other hand most people admire Charles I on his horse and such other statues as Abraham Lincoln in Parliament Square—although a small boy recently inquired why, "since Lincoln has a chair, he doesn't sit in it."

## They Listened In To Hitler's Telephone

As the Continental Express steamed out of Victoria Station the other day, eleven Belgians and thirteen Frenchmen, who had daily risked their lives in the underground war against the Germans, leaned out of windows of carriages, and shouted "Vive l'Angleterre!" They were all postmen, delegates of the "Resistance" movements in their respective countries, who had paid a visit to British postal workers.

All were men with a fine record of daring in the cause of freedom. Some had suffered torture in the infamous concentration camp of Breendonck; others had been sentenced to death; all had held a passionate belief that salvation would eventually come from Britain. And now they have paid tribute to the country which had first successfully resisted the common enemy.

### Armies Of Anonymous Fighters

Much has been written on the activities of the Maquis, the saboteurs who blew up bridges and trains, and the Allied agents who dropped from the skies. Little, however, is known of the thousands of anonymous fighters who carried on their normal occupations under the close surveillance of the Gestapo and yet played a not insignificant part in the secret and unceasing conflict with the occupying Nazis.

Such as these two dozen men. They were all engaged on their usual postal duties, sorting letters, trudging from door to door, testing telephone lines, tapping out telegrams. Or so it seemed to the Germans.

But the sorters scrutinized the mails much more thoroughly than the regulations required. Letters to and from the German High Command and the Belgian quislings were carefully segregated, read and copied whenever possible, and the contents communicated to secret headquarters. When this was not practicable owing to supervision, the communications would be misrouted, and vital instructions would find their way into mailbags destined for neutral countries. Or they would be delayed just long enough for warnings to be given. In cases where the risk of detection was slighter, the enemy's correspondence was "conveniently" lost.

### Courier Links

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already existed during the German occupation of 1914-18, when a copy of each issue was placed every day on the table of the German Commander in Brussels. It was revived in 1940, giving its address as "Oberfeld-kommandantur, Bruxelles" (German HQ), and the editor's name as "Peter Pan, Egmont Park"—a statue in one of the main parks of the city. It carried on the tradition of cheerful and courageous independence characteristic of its predecessor, regularly published full details of German High Command secret plans, and kept alive the patriotism of the Belgian people. It, too, was faithfully delivered to the German Commander's HQ, and the enemy never succeeded in finding out how it was done.

### By PETER LOVEGROVE

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### White Brigade

At night, after the last delivery, many of these postmen went on even more dangerous work. They drove their vans to secret rendezvous, where Allied planes dropped arms and other equipment by parachute. After burying the parachutes, the men distributed the weapons to the secret White Brigade, so named because the Germans had formed a Belgian Black Brigade to fight on the Russian front.

In spite of increasingly severe penalties—men who were detected were tortured or executed—the work became even more highly organised and was kept up until the liberation. This came not one minute too soon for the leader of the Belgian delegation. He was the Postmaster of Leuven, and had been arrested as a political prisoner. He was about to be executed when the British troops rescued him.

"So you see," he told me, "I am doubly grateful to your country. First, for saving my life, and now for the magnificent reception I have had here."

His comrades were full of praise for the way London had "taken it." They had visited some of the most damaged areas of the metropolis, and remarked that Belgium had no destruction to compare with ours. "But then," one of them added, "in my country, it was the RAF which did the bombing, and they were most careful to aim only at military objectives. It is only too clear to us that the Germans bombed London indiscriminately."

Another told me that, in the dark days of the war, he had promised himself that he would visit London when the nightmare was over. "though, if I had believed the Germans, there was no London to come to."

The French postal workers' contribution to the undermining and overthrow of the enemy was even more technical than that of their Belgian colleagues. The telephone and cable en-

gineers carried out sabotage with the perfection of art. Part of the movement which eventually blanketed the whole country with its net of clandestine organizations, the engineers contrived to maintain their equipment in as poor a condition as possible. Land cables were ingeniously saved at points which would be difficult for the Germans to detect, but comparatively easy to repair as soon as the area had been liberated.

They also listened in to German communications in a variety of ways, but their greatest exploit of all was when they branched a listening set onto Hitler's secret telephone line from Germany via Strasbourg to Paris. In this way all secret conversations and instructions from the Fuhrer were immediately passed on to other sections, who in turn transmitted them to the Allied authorities. It is not for nothing that General Eisenhower said that the work of the French Underground had shortened the war in France by six months.

The Frenchmen, several of whom were gallant warriors in their postal uniforms, also told me how they had been impressed by the order and discipline they had found in London during their visit.

London, they assured me, had been a glamorous and glorious name to them since 1940. "Prestigious" was the adjective the leader of their delegation used. During the occupation of France he said, all their thoughts had been centred on her; it was from her that they received the truth and the encouragement which strengthened their determination not to yield. They would never forget it or the part the British people had played.

Whether to pass or to open the bidding is dependent on a number of factors in addition to the amount of honour trick strength. They prove their importance most emphatically when the question is that of a fourth-hand opening after the other three players have passed. Practically everybody considers the amount of playing—trick strength, through suit-lengths and intermediate honours like queens, jacks and tens. But another element of importance is usually overlooked, the question of whether the hand's suit-length is mainly in the major suits or in the minors. The matter of who has the major suits can decide many a close question profitably.

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### Glorious Name

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## Oh To Be In Dublin!

The attraction of plenty of steaks, eggs, milk, cheese and other food brought a record-breaking number of tourists to the Emerald Isle in 1946. David Barry, general manager of the Irish Tourist Association, reports.

Most of Eire's tourists were fugitives from the austere food rationing still prevailing in the United Kingdom. Visitors came from England, Wales and Scotland on their vacations to eat and drink.

The twenty-second annual report of the association noted that a trickle of tourists arrived from the United States during the year. The report said: "We may safely assume that they are but the harbingers of the large contingent which Ireland may expect from the American continent in 1947 and succeeding years."

Shortage of accommodation at hotels and at resorts prevented thousands of persons from making a planned trip to Eire. Barry said many persons have made advance reservations for this year and even succeeding years. He said there was one report of a reservation being made for 1951.

Barry said the postwar tourists were spending much more freely than prewar visitors. He estimated that prices in Dublin hotels and restaurants were about 20 to 25 per cent. above the pre-war level. A typical dinner menu in one of Dublin's leading hotels included hors d'oeuvres (potato salad, tomatoes, hard-boiled eggs in mayonnaise, cold meats and various vegetables), choice of two kinds of soup, a choice of fillet mignon or sweet-breads and a main course of roast duck with potatoes and vegetables, followed by an ice cream sundae or pastry. Coffee or other drinks were extra.

The cost for the dinner, which was grandly served by waiters in swallow-tailed coats, was seven shillings and sixpence.

In contrast to the drabness of London, the hotels, cafes and bars in Dublin are freshly painted and decorated. Americans found the cocktail lounges and soda fountains more on the style of such establishments in the United States.

Ears seem to have ample supplies, although it was almost impossible to buy a bottle to take home. The ice cream was rich and many American tourists would recall the hometown "sugar bowl" as they ate a "Melancholy Baby" sundae and listened to a juke box.

Stores were crammed with merchandise. Much of it was "made in Britain" for export and has not yet been made available for the home markets in the United Kingdom. However, to prevent tourists from denuding their stores, Irish customs officers were exceptionally strict in checking outgoing luggage and they permitted visitors to take only limited numbers of articles.

Meat markets were filled with meat at reasonable prices. One popular establishment had 30 to 40 customers at the counters continuously throughout the day, with at least 15 clerks selling meat.

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I wonder if I couldn't get a refund on this? It never occurred to my wife the whole day that it was her birthday!"

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

### WHO HAS THE MAJORS?

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## Red Hill Underground

Safe from atomic bombs, the United States Navy has a 250,000,000-gallon supply stored in its "Red Hill Underground," a vast Pearl Harbour "tank farm" buried under 200 feet of volcanic red ash.

This capacity, with 12 smaller surface tanks, can fuel the Pacific Fleet for the next six years. Built at a cost of \$42,000,000 and the lives of 16 men, the "underground" was a war-time top secret project which some 4,000 men laboured almost three years to build, but which the Navy has now permitted a few outsiders to inspect.

The 20 tanks are each 2550 feet high, or approximately the height of a 20-storey building. Cylindrical in shape, they are steel with concrete lining. They contain 4,000,000 pounds of structural steel and 21,000,000 pounds of reinforcing steel. The project, lacking any precedent for design, was supervised by Lt. Comdr. Ben Rush, now Hawaii's territorial superintendent of public works.

Over 1,800,000 cubic yards of earth had to be moved for the project and much of the material was removed from a depth of 500 feet. The job was done by hand-dredged miners from Colorado, expert tunnel men from Montana, Idaho and Nevada, and coal miners from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, aided by some 800 Japanese-Americans from Hawaii.

The nerve centre of the "underground" is also buried deep beneath a lava ridge. Here, in a vault protected by massive bomb-proof doors, is the pump house in this brightly-lighted command post, technicians man elaborate control panels which check on the flow of fuel through a three-mile tunnel linking the "underground" with Pearl Harbour piers.



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# STRUGGLE FOR ANTARCTICA

## United States Claims 6,000,000 Sq. Miles

## Australia Wants One-Third

Washington, Jan. 6. The United States plans to claim a big share of the 6,000,000 square miles of the Antarctic continent, officials disclosed last night. Strategy for securing it will be considered upon the return of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who left for a trip to the South Polar region on Jan. 2.

The officials said that conferences will be held next spring on:

1. The timing of the first formal American claim.  
2. Proposals to submit rival international claims to the United Nations to avoid endless controversy.

3. The nature of future American survey and occupation efforts to follow the current Navy and private party under Commander Finn Ronne.

The American claim is expected to be based largely on those in the southwest sector advanced by Mr. James W. Ellsworth and Admiral Byrd.

They said after surveys in 1939-41 that the United States could justify claims to at least 1,000,000 square miles and perhaps 800,000 more, extending to the Pole.

expedition to further the claim to 30,000 square miles of territory.

Britain has assigned her own interests in this region to Australia, whose claim have long been recognised by France and Norway.

"The United States has consistently refused to recognise any territorial claims and has not herself made any," the "Sun" correspondent said.

### Uranium Race

A week ago the influential "Sydney Morning Herald," editorially suggested that the United Nations should adopt a cooperative approach as regards the Antarctic, but expressing the belief that this course was most unlikely, urged the Australian Government to "show no favour in the protection of her own considerable interests in Antarctica."

The "Herald" pointed out that Admiral Byrd has denied that his task involved a race with Britain and Russia for uranium, but added, "This sudden zeal for meteorological data is hardly sufficient to explain the postwar interest of Northern nations in the frozen southlands."—Associated Press.

### Marguerite Bay

United States Government policy, now re-stated last week by Mr. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, is to rest on claims made by individual Americans and to recognise no claims advanced by Britain, Chile, Norway, France and other countries.

One area of direct conflict is Marguerite Bay, due south of Cape Horn, where a small British expedition has been dug in since 1943 on the site of Admiral Byrd's earlier East Bay camp.

It is to this area, which is also claimed by Chile, that the Ronne group will head shortly. Commander Ronne's stay of 14 to 18 months may tend to offset the effect of the British weather party's extended occupation of Marguerite Bay.

All nations involved in the Antarctic scramble have been following a plan to strengthen claims by actual surveys and occupation by expeditions.

### Australian Claim

Meanwhile, Australia lays claim to one third of the Antarctic region, and it is unlikely that she would forego her claim to United Nations control of the region, the "Sydney Sun" political correspondent forecast yesterday.

The proposal of United Nations control to prevent international acrimony was advanced in a recent "Washington Post" editorial which was widely published in Australia.

Australia is sending a reconnaissance patrol to the South Polar regions, shortly which will be followed by a larger

## Arabs To Go To London

Cairo, Jan. 6.

The Arab League decided yesterday to send representatives to London to attend the Palestine conference, scheduled for Jan. 21, despite the Palestinian Arab Executive Committee's recent appeal to the Arab states to boycott the conference unless the British Government accepted its demands.

The demands were that the British Government should send an invitation to attend the conference to the Committee and their chairman, the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, and that Palestine's independence should be the basis of the conference.

Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the League, is not expected to attend the conference, owing to ill health.

The Arab representatives will go to London united against any scheme for the partition of Palestine or the continuation of Jewish immigration to the Holy Land.

Azzam Pasha told the Associated Press yesterday that the Arab representatives "will again demand the independence of Palestine and the establishment of an Arab Government there."

Asked what the League's next move would be if the conference failed, Azzam Pasha replied: "We will go to the United Nations. We are sure of the justice of Palestine's cause."—Associated Press.

### SERMONS IN OVERCOATS

London, Jan. 5. The fuel shortage shortened church services in at least one English community today, and the Fuel Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, warned that rising fuel consumption might precipitate a crisis.

Hymns were omitted and sermons cut to a few words by overcoated preachers in churches at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. The town's Sunday School services were likewise curtailed.

Mr. Shinwell told miners at Seaham Harbour "With regard to fuel and power, we are living beyond our means."—United Press.

## C.I.D. Man Threatened

Jerusalem, Jan. 5.

Following threats to kill him, Deputy Superintendent Kahman Cohen, senior Jewish Criminal Investigation Department Officer of the Palestine Police, left Palestine for Britain yesterday, according to an unconfirmed report from Tel Aviv.

When asked to confirm or deny the report, a spokesman of the Palestine Police Headquarters in Jerusalem said: "We have no report and no comment."

Cohen was in charge of the Lydda district CID, which includes the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. He was wounded by terrorists in a recent attack on a British military security building in Tel Aviv in which a British major was killed.—Reuter.

## Britain "Definitely Hostile"

New Delhi, Jan. 5.

The Indian Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, supported the Congress Working Committee's resolution approving the British statement of Dec. 6, but warned that the British Government was "definitely hostile and unfriendly."

Nehru said, "Let us accept Britain's interpretation and leave no excuse for its turning around and saying Congress rejected the May 16 plan."

Britain's December statement was issued after London talks had attempted to clarify the Cabinet Mission's proposal of May 16 for Indian self-Government.

Nehru charged that "the British were not fighting" straight but behind their backs, exploiting the Moslem League.

"Let us utilize this against the Assembly as a vehicle in our struggle for freedom, which has never really stopped although the strategy tactics have changed."

Earlier, the President of the Congress, Kripalani, had described the British December statement as "another rabbit out of the British hat."—United Press.

## Salvage Work On "Corinthic"

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Salvage work on the new British 15,000 ton liner Corinthic began at Birkenhead today after firemen had successfully completed their 20-hour fight to extinguish the blaze which broke out yesterday in one of the holds.

At one time the ship developed a list of 20 degrees and was in danger of capsizing, but the fire-fighters managed to right her by pumping water into other parts of the vessel.

A complete check of the damage, which is feared to be considerable, is expected to take three days.

The Corinthic was due to take her trials as the world's largest refrigerator ship, in a few weeks time. She was intended for the British Dominions food trade. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been due to a short circuit in temporary wiring used for pilot lamps in the hold.

This may have set alight the tarpaulin covering the hold, thereby igniting timber shavings and loose cork insulation in the hold, itself.—Reuter.

Rome, Jan. 5.

Turin newspapers will not appear today following a sudden strike by printers last night, according to a report issued here by the Italian News Agency Ansa.

The strikers have asked for a reduction in work time from six to five hours, the report added.—Reuter.

## Cunningham To Visit Mr. Attlee?

London, Jan. 5.

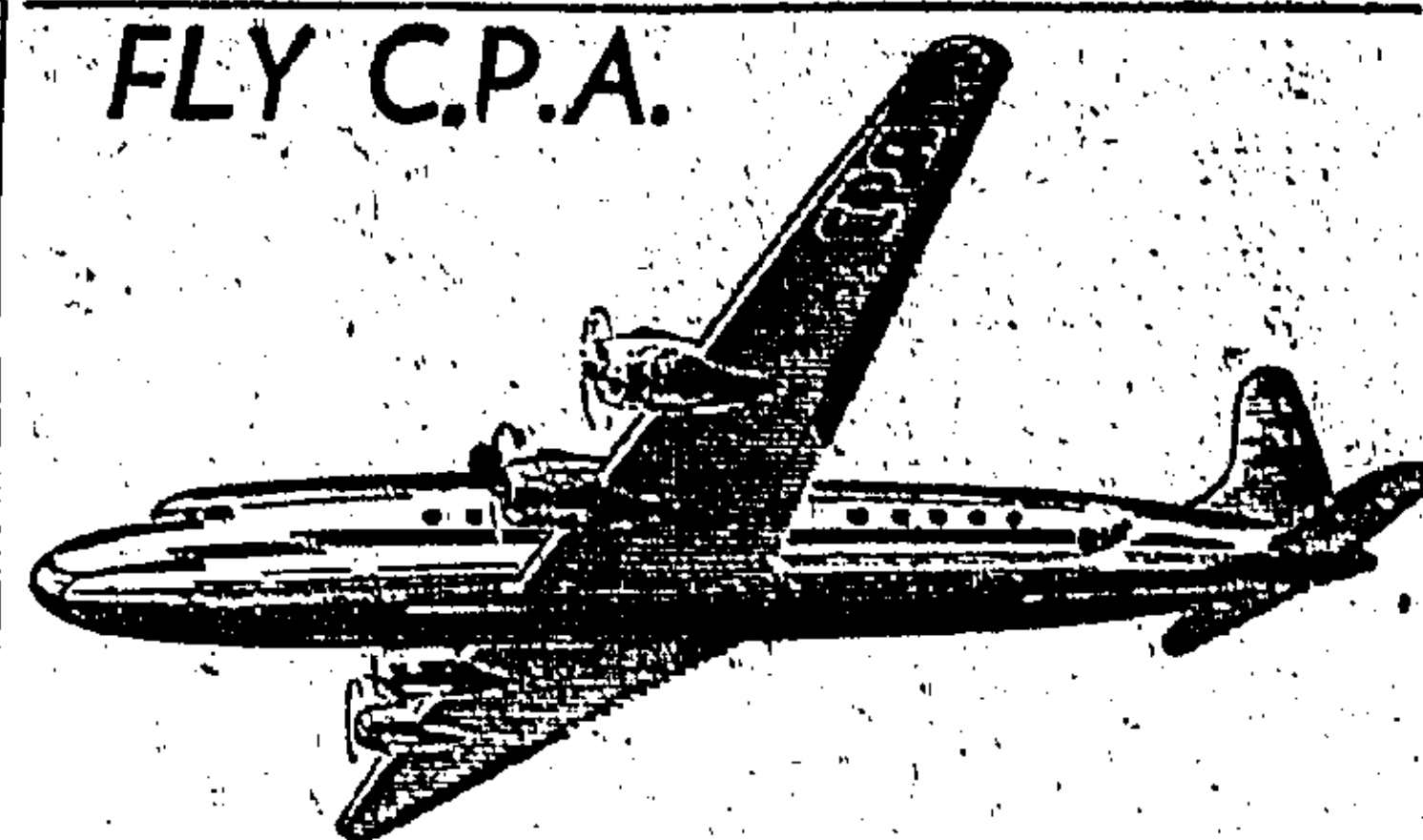
Political quarters expected Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, to make a special journey to Prime Minister Attlee's official country residence in Buckinghamshire today, to discuss the Palestine crisis.

The Colonial Office late this afternoon could not confirm that he had done so, though there was a general belief here that following the protracted talks yesterday with a group of Cabinet Ministers, the High Commissioner would make contact with the Prime Minister, if possible, before tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

Yesterday's talks, which went on until a late hour, were attended by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNair—who is virtually the Deputy Foreign Secretary—as well as Sir Alan Cunningham and various high Government officials.

The belief is now hardening in informed political quarters that the urgency of the Palestine situation will oblige the British Cabinet at its two meetings this week—one is tomorrow—to consider first the advisability of imposing martial law in Palestine as a protection against further immediate do-

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## BRITISH DELEGATES' REPORT ON GREECE

### Two UNRRA Officials Charged

Bamberg, Jan. 6. United States Constabulary officers today demanded the dismissal of two UNRRA officials whom they accused of attempting to "protect" the operators of an alleged "Jewish black market" at Landsberg camp for displaced persons.

In making the dismissal charges, the officers disclosed that they themselves had been accused by some of the UNRRA officials of employing third degree tactics on a group of eight Jews.

The accusations were designed to discredit the constabulary, the officers said.—Associated Press.

Bombay, Jan. 5. One was killed and five injured in stabbings today in central and north Bombay. One of the injured helped the police to overpower and arrest his assailant.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 5. The three-party British Parliamentary delegation which visited Greece last August, published a report today recommending an entirely new policy in and towards Greece. The report made these points:

1. That Britain should support Greece in the formation of a Government of all parties, with the possible exception of the Extreme Left.
2. This Government should adopt a general policy of clemency towards political offenders.
3. It should restore internal peace and constitutional liberties, cancelling the special security decrees and returning home all who have been exiled to islands for political reasons.
4. New elections should then be held on an up-to-date register.
5. British troops should be withdrawn at an early date, subject to considerations of strategy and high policy.

#### Civil War

The former elected trades union representatives should be allowed to return to their duties pending new trade union elections.

Any future loans to Greece should be granted only on the condition that the powers of the British economic mission there

be strengthened.

The delegation, which comprised four Labour, two Conservative and one Liberal Members of Parliament, said that in parts of Macedonia and the mountainous areas of Thessaly "there is what almost amounts to a miniature civil war between Left Wing bands and the Gendarmerie."

"It is clear that acts of violence by both sides have considerably increased since the advent of the present Government."

#### Terrorism

Although the Right Wing bands were said to be trying to prevent the spread of Communism "the fact is that they never engage the Communists in battle, but devote themselves to terrorising the villages and exacting blackmail from anyone rich enough to pay for it."

The report added that in the area south of Pharsala, "we were told the Right Wing bandit leader Jevies a tall of one per cent on the production of the district."

The report has been sent to the British and Greek Governments and to the King of the Hellenes.—Reuter.

### Belgian Credits For Netherlands

The Hague, Jan. 5. According to the Netherlands News Agency, Professor F. A. G. Kessing, adviser to the Netherlands Ministry of Finance, stated today that the Dutch and Belgian delegations which met in Brussels yesterday and this morning have concluded an agreement under which the Belgian National Bank will immediately restart to supply credits to the Netherlands.

He added that the agreement would be handed over for approval to the Dutch and Belgian Finance Ministers today and he expected it would come into force tomorrow.

The new arrangement would be valid until June 1 when a new agreement would be concluded.—Reuter.

### LAST VOYAGE AS TROOPSHIP

Southampton, Jan. 4. The 25,000 ton Royal Mail flag-ship Andes, which arrived at Southampton last night from Singapore, is to make only one more voyage as a troopship. She sails again for Singapore on Jan. 20 and on returning to Southampton early in March will go to her makers for reconditioning for peacetime service.

Towards the end of 1947, the Andes will rejoin the Royal Mail's Southampton-Buenos Aires service.—Reuter.

### Search For Seaplane Lost At Sea

Aboard MT Olympus, Jan. 5. The break in the Antarctic weather gave hope today that long-delayed rescue operations could be started immediately for the nine officers and men aboard the Mariner seaplane which has been missing seven days.

The chief weather officer of the central task group which is trying to break through the ice-choked Ross Sea said weather favourable for flying was expected over the Roosevelt Sea in the general area where the big plane disappeared on Dec. 30.

Rear-Admiral Richard Cruzen, task force commander, said there was better than a 50-50 chance that the missing men would be found if their pilot managed a safe landing.

The missing plane, carrying four officers and five enlisted men, has not been heard from since two hours and 40 minutes

after its takeoff from the sea alongside the seaplane tender "Pine Island" some 300 miles north of the mountains on Ellsworth Land between the Roosevelt and Bellinghousen Seas. Pine Island has been sending blind messages to the plane, ever since flashing a cheer message on the plane's radio frequency, every hour and five minutes and a direction finding signal every quarter-hour.

The seaplane tender reported today that the weather in the immediate vicinity was foggy, following heavy snow yesterday but favourable flying weather might develop over the Roosevelt Sea in the general area where the plane is believed lost.—Associated Press.

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**SILVER PRICE FORECAST**

New York, Jan. 4. If the large offerings of imported silver continue, the price is expected to fall further. Some assert that Messrs. Handy and Harman's official price has not recently fully reflected the price depreciation. It is rumoured that large transactions of one million ounces or more have occurred at about two cents below the official price and that one million ounces might now be purchasable at three or four cents below the official price of \$3.75 cents.—Reuter.

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S.S. "LUZON"	18th Jan.	Manila
m.v. "BALI"	20th Jan.	New York via Manila

## DEPARTURES

VESSEL	DATE	SAILING FOR
S.S. "PANAY"	11th Jan.	Manila, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao
m.v. "BALI"	22nd Jan.	New York via Honolulu
S.S. "LUZON"	25th Jan.	Manila

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"NINGHAI"	Saigon & Singapore 4 p.m. 10th Jan.
"HAIHAI"	Amoy, Swatow, Saigon, Singapore & Penang 7 a.m. 11th Jan.
"FUKIEN"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 11th Jan.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"FUKIEN"	Java & Singapore 7th Jan.
"SHANTUNG"	Swatow 8th Jan.
"NINGHAI"	Shanghai 8th Jan.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore 18th Jan.

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"FATSHAN"	Snail 9.30 a.m. 9th Jan.
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"MENELAUS"	Mid Feb. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow.

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"YOHOW"	9th Jan. Australia
"TAIPING"	11th Jan. Australia via Kure.
	Sailing For
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# American Financial Pulse

## Beating Steadily

New York, Jan. 6.

The business and financial pulse of the nation beat at a steady pace last week during transition from the old to the new year.

Observance of the New Year holiday was directly responsible for drops in some industrial indices, but the slack was quickly taken up by others, leaving overall output equal to or slightly better than the Christmas week and much ahead of last year.

Physical volume was larger in steel mills, oil fields and wholesale trade. Output was lower in auto plants, coal mines and electric power plants.

The postal-to-portals suits by labour unions piled up actual court claims, near three billion dollars, creating by far the biggest single problem of industry at the start of the new year. Quick action to deal with this situation was forecast as the 80th Congress assembled and the first counter-suit by industry claiming losses from "slow downs" was filed in Pittsburgh.

## Living Costs

Further declines in important cost of living items and a bill in Congress to cut 20 percent from ordinary income taxes gave the average citizen something to cheer about in his first brush with the new year.

Inventory taking, material shortages and absenteeism brought sharp decline in automobile production to 56,506 units and compared with 13,290 last year.

Soft coal production fell to an estimated 9,120,000 tons from 13,100,000 in the previous week and compared with 7,245,060 a year ago. Steel production was 37.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 72.8 a week before and 83.8 last year. Freight carloadings totalled 627,967 against 836,181 and 505,977 respectively the previous week and a year ago.

## Stock Market

Crude oil production was 4,713,200 barrels, compared with 4,707,880 and 4,473,300. Electric power production totalled 4,442,449 kilowatt hours, compared with 4,540,433 in the previous week and 3,758,842 last year.

The stock market gave up about \$300,000,000 of the quoted value of listed shares in quiet trading. Bonds plodded a narrow road and the new capital market was idle. Turnover in stocks on the New York Exchange totalled 5,157,190 shares, compared with 5,119,842 in the preceding week and 5,063,838 a year ago. Volume in the bond market stepped up to \$33,066,400, mainly as a result of heavy sales of new American Telephone 2 1/2 per cent debentures from \$20,995,000 a week earlier. This compared with 27,076,500 a year ago.

Industry and company news dealt extensively with things to come and most of it was optimistic. Highlights included:

## Labour Force

Goodyear Tire Company plans a \$1,850,000 modernization and expansion programme for its Jackson, Michigan plant. An aluminium company spokesman said United States aluminium production this year may exceed 1,000,000,000 pounds, which is more than four times the output in any pre-war year.

Bureau of Labour statistics predicted a working force of 62,000,000 by 1950, which would be a 13 per cent gain over the maximum of 56,000,000 working force in the last pre-war year.

American Telephone sub-

scribers had approximately 31,670,000 telephones in service at the start of the year, nearly 4,000,000 more than a year earlier.—Associated Press.

## THEY CAN'T CAN

--- NO CAN!

New York, Jan. 6.

The American Can Company announced today it will allocate metal containers to present customers throughout 1947 and decline any new business "because there will be a shortage of sheet metal."

The company said that can manufacturers will receive 520,000 tons less of tin plate during the year than the estimated requirements.—Associated Press.

## POST OFFICE

### NOTICES

## Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated: Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

TUESDAY, JAN. 7

Airmail for Manila (By Air) (Reg.) 10 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Canada via Vancouver B.C. (By Sea) (Reg.) 10 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Kowloon C.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. (G.P.O. (Par. and Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.)

Formosa via Keelung (By Sea) (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Manila (By Sea) (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Manila, Ceylon, India, East Africa and Egypt (By Sea) (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai (By Sea) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Rangoon, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Delhi, Cairo and London (By Air) (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung (By Sea) (Reg.) 3.30 p.m. (Ord.) 4 p.m.

Manila, Ceylon, India, East Africa and Egypt (By Sea) (Reg.) 3.30 p.m. (Ord.) 4 p.m.

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# U.S. Metals Review

New York, Jan. 6.

Copper continued in high demand in the past week with activity stepped up as metal was released for January allocations for special shapes.

Domestic prices were held at 19 1/2 cents a pound. Foreign copper was sold at 19 1/2.

The British Ministry of Supply increased the sales price of British copper to the equivalent of 21 cents a pound.

Lead prices were raised to 15.50 cents a pound by the British Ministry of Supply but the American domestic price remained 12.55 in New York and 11 cents at Gulf of Mexico.

Zinc sales were light during the week and prices were held at 10 1/2 cents for prime western Bl. Grade.

However, foreign zinc brought 11 cents at Gulf of Mexico ports and the British Ministry of Supply fixed the selling price at 12.05.

Tin prices were held at 10 cents per pound. Bolivian producers, who have been selling to the United States Government at 62 1/2 plus three cents bonus for minimum exports at 17,600 tons yearly, announced that they would seek a new contract calling for 70 cents with the bonus retained.

Antimony was 20 1/2 cents a pound at New York. The Chinese price remained nominal at 10 1/2.

Silver was sold at 43 1/2 cents an ounce in New York and the London price was unchanged at 45 1/2 pence or 45 cents.

Quicksilver unchanged at 138 to 142 a flask.—Associated Press.

# London Money



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## ENGLAND'S IMPOSSIBLE TASK

### Mammoth Total Required To Win Third Test

#### Chess Tournery

(By Recorder)

The ninth and final round of the Kowloon Chess Club's Reserve Tournament "A" is to be played off at the Peninsula Hotel this evening with four of the competitors still in the running for promotion to senior status.

Henry Knight and R.C. Gardner, who have six points each, meet F.X. Sequeira, and H. Ballerand respectively, who have five. Should the latter two both manage a win, the possibility arises of a four-way tie for first place.

Gardner managed to score a full point from both of his two adjourned games from earlier rounds. Danenberg, after a third adjournment in his marathon encounter that lasted 40 hours and 15 minutes, insisted on resigning.

Gardner's other adjourned game, against Kolatchoff, was concluded with a satisfactory win on Boxing Day after a hours and 25 minutes of effort, being the second longest game in the history of tournament chess locally.

Gardner—thus enters the final round against Ballerand fully confident of his staying powers. In Ballerand he will find, however, an adventurous middle-game player with little knowledge of strategy but with a wealth of tactical concept. It should be a very good game to watch and the odds in Gardner's favour are not overwhelming.

In F. X. Sequeira, Henry Knight has a more formidable opponent but one who has been known to have off-days. Knight has the advantage of the white pieces and a background of six games won in a row after a first-round loss. He has also a knowledge of opening theory on a par with Sequeira's though the latter has a deeper combinative perception. The fancy Knight in the middle-game and Sequeira in the end-game.

Both Gardner and Knight could be content with a draw, as this would assure second place and promotion to senior status. A desire to win the Tournament, declining a certain draw, may see either or both fall to opponents who are quite up to their standard of play. The remaining two games will see as keen a struggle for fifth place. Eugene Tausz has to draw against Johnny Carvalho to assure himself of sharing fifth place with the winner of the Kolatchoff-Danenberg game, and must win to stand fifth alone.

Scores after eight rounds:—R.C. Gardner, H. Knight, 6-1; F.X. Sequeira, H. Ballerand, 5-2; E. Tausz 2-4½; V.V. Kolatchoff, R.C. Danenberg 2-5; Col. H.M. Whitcombe 2-6; J.P. de Carvalho 1-5½.

#### Good Start By Opening Pair

Melbourne, Jan. 6.

At the end of the fifth day's play in the third Test match England had scored 91 runs without loss in the fourth innings in reply to Australia's second innings of 536. They thus require 460 runs on the last day for an outright victory or to bat until 6 p.m. tomorrow for a draw.

Test cricket at its brightest was seen in the period immediately after lunch when Tallon and Lindwall put on 154 runs in 80 minutes. Critics on the Melbourne ground agreed that it was the finest exhibition of hitting and fast scoring they have ever witnessed in a Test.

Tallon was out when 92 minutes and had ten boundaries, while Lindwall was dismissed when he had just reached his century. His innings lasted 117 minutes, during which time he hit 13 fours and one sixer.

It was not just hitting out by these two batsmen as they gave no chance until the strokes that brought about their downfall.

Australia's second innings came to end at 3.35 p.m. when the total reached 536, thus setting England the almost impossible task of getting 551 runs for an outright win.

**Slight Drizzle**  
When the teams came out this morning conditions were far from ideal for cricket, with a slight drizzle.

Besler opened the attack, bowling the first over to Morris, with Edrich at the other end. Scoring was fast from the first ball and runs came at more than one a minute.

Just when Morris and McCool seemed set for another big partnership, the former was bowled by Besler for 155, which had taken Morris 375 minutes. McCool was then 41. Ian Johnston came out to partner McCool and two runs were added by the latter when Johnston was beautifully run out before opening his score. The ball went to Washbrook, who quickly gathered it and hit the middle stump before Johnston could regain the crease.

Don Tallon, Australia's wicket-keeper, then came out and the crowd expected another big partnership from McCool and Tallon, who pulled the game round in the first innings. However, McCool was out six runs later. He was caught by Evans behind the wickets off Besler.

Tallon, together with Ray Lindwall, played out time, the former being 30 not out and Lindwall 12 not out. Cheers greeted the England team as Hammond the crowd saw him for the first time since the first day of the match. He was put on to bowl, but had no luck, time after time failing to hit the stumps after beating the batsman.

Hutton and Washbrook opened England's second innings, well knowing that it was their duty to keep their ends up far as long as possible.

**Washbrook's Six**  
Despite the heavy responsibility on his shoulders, Wash-

#### Rugger Teams

The following have been chosen to play in the first of the International Series on Saturday, Jan. 11, on the Club ground at 4 p.m.:—  
Irish: Welsh: Gray (Capt.); Foley, Burgess (Cdo.), Williams (Nav), Stanley; Aeton (Cdo.), Sugden (Nav); Wynyard (Nav); Pounds (Cdo.), Parry (Nav), Guest, Dalmore (Cdo.), Graham (Club), Paine (Cdo.), and Oliver (Police).  
Scotland: Henderson; Stewart (Club); Reid (R.A.F.); Thompson (Nav); Dorward (R.A.F.); Moffat, McWhirter (Club); Wood (Cdo.); England (Cdo.); Capt., Manson (Police); Wood (Nav); Taylor (Club) and Goddard (Cdo.).

Prior to this game on the same ground Club "A" will play 3rd Command "Bde. A" at 3.15 p.m. Club "A":—Ingham (Capt.), Barclay, Nelson, Hutton, McNay, Muriel, Kerr, Colchester, Speyer, Cowie, Mann, Benn, Wright, North, Brown, R. Stewart.

The scoreboard at the close of the fifth day's play read:  
**AUSTRALIA**  
First Innings 365  
Second Innings 536  
Barnes, c Evans, b Yardley 32  
Morris, b Besler 165  
Bradman, c and b Yardley 40  
Hassett, b Wright 49  
Miller, c Hammond, b Yardley 31  
McCool, c Evans, b Besler 43  
Johnston, run out 92  
Tallon, c and b Wright 92  
Lindwall, c Washbrook, b Besler 100  
Dooland, c Compton, b Wright 1  
Toshack, not out 19  
Extras 19  
Total 536

**ENGLAND**  
First Innings 91  
Second Innings 23  
L. Hutton, not out 23  
C. Washbrook, not out 60  
Extras 6  
Total (for 0 wkt.) 91  
**BOWLING**  
O. M. R. W.  
Edrich 18 1 86 0  
Besler 34.5 4 176 3  
Wright 32 3 131 2  
Yardley 20 0 67 3  
Yancey 6 1 29 0  
Hutton 3 0 23 0

The Australian crowd was rather unreasonably impatient with the batting of Hutton and Washbrook after the earlier magnificent hitting of Tallon and Lindwall but it was the game for England's opening pair to stay there.

Hutton did not give a chance in his 25, but Washbrook when 30 and the total 44 might have been caught off Dooland by McCool at slip, who reached the ball with his left hand, but failed to hold it.

## F.A. Move To Prevent Soccer Disasters

London, Jan. 5.

Cup football looms prominently on the horizon with the third round due next week when "Big Clubs" enter the arena for the first time this season.

Remembering no doubt the Bolton disaster, the Football Association has forwarded some suggestions to clubs regarding the possibility of exceptionally large crowds and the safety of spectators.

When matches are first played spectators will be spread over 64 games covering the whole country, but when it comes to replays, it is possible that huge crowds will converge on a few centres.

This was in the mind of the ruling body, who suggest that clubs agree now on the data for replays should one be necessary and should agree with the police authorities on making such replays an all-ticket affair. If this is agreed, then printers should be acquainted and order given for the necessary tickets so that distribution may be made immediately after a drawn game.

The Football Association also suggested that arrangements be put in hand to provide a reserve of experienced stewards and that all necessary precautions be taken to avoid overcrowding be taken. Within a few hours of clubs receiving these suggestions they were being carefully considered, though a number of clubs do not think an all-ticket replay would be necessary. But the Football Association are to be commended for offering the suggestion, and working on the axiom that to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

**New Gadget**  
Only now, nine months after the worst crowd disaster in English soccer history at Bolton, in which 33 spectators were killed and 500 were injured, have the

## Theft From Dockyard Store

Legal arguments over the right of the Crown to split a criminal charge against an accused, in order to strengthen its position, occupied the whole of yesterday morning's hearing of the case in which seven Chinese coolies were charged with attempting to break into the Kowloon Naval Dockyard Victualling Store, and three Indians with conspiring to steal on November 7 last.

Mr. Marcus da Silva appeared for the Chinese accused, and Mr. d'Almeida Remedios represented Din and Shufy.

It was contended by the defence that the Crown was prejudicing the accused's case by introducing alternative charges, as evidence which would be admissible in a conspiracy charge would not be admissible in a charge of attempted felony.

Mr. Remedios submitted that the Crown had no right to proceed against his clients on both the substantive charge of attempted felony and the supplementary one of conspiracy. The artificial splitting of charges was not worthy of the Crown. In his reply, Mr. R. S. Smith said that the Crown "did not want to tie the Chinese defendants too tightly to the Indians. There was, he submitted, no rule in law against bringing both conspiracy and felony charges. The Magistrate was entitled to convict on either one or the other.

The Crown held there were two clear and distinct acts—conspiring to commit the offence and attempting to carry the intention to completion. Even if no substantial offence had been committed there was still the crime of conspiring to commit the felony. Witnesses would be called to testify to having heard the three Indian accused discussing the conspiracy as long as two months.

The Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, declined to hear the two charges jointly. He assured defending Counsel that should any evidence be produced on one charge which would be prejudicial to the accused on the other charge he would stop the trial.

Hearing was adjourned until this morning.

#### THE BABE ILL

New York, Jan. 6.

Babe Ruth, one of the most famous baseball players in the game's history, is reported to be in a serious condition tonight in a hospital here, where he is to undergo a serious neck operation in the morning "for the relief of an intractable pain."—Reuter.

## Ex-Lance Sergeant On Serious Charge

Mohammed Yusuf Shah, a former Lance Sergeant of the Hong Kong Police Force, who is charged under the Defence Regulations with assisting the Japanese between Sept. 9, 1943 and Aug. 8, 1945, as a special political constable, was committed for trial by Mr. E. H. Sainsbury at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Karim Singh, told the Court that he was a watchman and before the war was in the police force. During the occupation he was a watchman on board a ship sailing between Hong Kong and Macao. He was arrested on Mar. 3, 1945, by accused, a Japanese and some Chinese. He was accused of bringing money to Hong Kong from the British Consul.

On one occasion he was hung up by the hands, tortured, as well as beaten by accused. Two weeks later, he was accused of having received 2,000 Yen from the British Consul in Macao and was given the water torture by accused and Yoshimizu. One month later, he was again tortured and forced to sign a confession. He

automatically, totalled on the indicators. When the various enclosures were all warning bells signalled to get out, their particular turnstiles were to be closed. The average cost to a club is about 10 per cent per turnstile.—Reuter.

## INTERNATIONAL ARMY FOR BRITISH ZONE

Rhine Army Hqs. Jan. 6.  
Britain's "international army" plan for the British Zone of Germany, under which Allied Forces will garrison nearly a third of the whole area, is now nearly complete. An official announcement is expected at Rhine Army Headquarters shortly.

First major part of the plan—the taking over by a complete Belgian corps of the southwestern corner of the zone—is due to be completed within the next few weeks. At present, Belgian troops are merely stationed in southwestern Rhineland, west of the Rhine itself. But their new area will extend not only east of the river but well into the southern Ruhr.

This is just one part of the plan which will give the smaller Allies their chance to use the Reich as a training and drill ground for new and inexperienced forces and will also ease the British occupation burden. It was, it is believed, adopted only after the Rhine Army authorities had decided that the British forces allocated to them would be insufficient for even the most meagre garrison duties.

North of the Ruhr, the Polish forces, including the famous Polish armoured division that fought through Norway, and the Polish paratroops brigade, are to be replaced, and discussions have been in progress with the Netherlands authorities on the part they might wish to play in occupying the extreme north-west of the zone.

Further east, a Norwegian brigade 4,000 strong, is to take over the Harz mountains area, the critical portion of which is now manned by a single British company, from units of the Fifth Division.

**Under British**  
Danish troops are also likely to be used in the zone, though the exact area is still under discussion. Danish authorities are known to have asked for South Schleswig as an area of occupation, but this was at first refused. Although grant of this area would have considerable implications, the political problems were considered too dangerous.

All these Allied units will be under British command, and while they will have certain administrative powers, all military Government duties in their respective areas will be retained by British Control Commission officials.

While the entry of these units into the British occupation plan will ease the critical manpower situation as far as the Army is concerned it will add to certain administrative problems.

A staff officer concerned in the early planning of the scheme pointed out to United Press some while ago: "Even with standardised equipment, a large percentage of English-speaking troops in each unit and the best will in the world, there are all sorts of fresh problems bound to crop up." Many of these will, however, have been avoided by the train-

## Lily Wong Gets Nine Months

Wo Pe-chuen, alias Lily Wong, age 25, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by Mr. R. G. Sheldon yesterday when she was found guilty of possession of a sub-machine gun and 133 rounds of ammunition at 3 On King Terrace.

Inspector Fong said that at 7 p.m. on Dec. 3, in the company of Inspector Soutar, he found a canvas bag containing the arms and ammunition in a rear cubicle. They went to Room 46, Good View Hotel, that evening and defendant was arrested. She admitted that she was the tenant of the cubicle and that the bag had been left behind by her friend, Marine Bryer. She also admitted having broken the lock and that she had found a gun inside the bag.

In evidence yesterday, accused admitted she opened the bag to see what was in it but added that she did not know what their contents were for.

## RETAIL PRICES

The following corrections should be made to the list of maximum retail prices which appeared on Page 2 of the "China Mail" yesterday:—  
Mellin's Food, 25 cts. (not 20 cts.) per 10 lbs. Canbury's Dairy Milk chocolate, \$1.60 per 1/2 (not 1/4 lb. box). Fresh Australian Bacon, per lb. Shoulder whole, 12.10; Shoulder slices, 12.25. Men's walking shoes, ordinary weight, rubber soles and heels, canvas uppers, brown or blue, \$15.50 (not \$11.70). Kester Col Liver Oil, with malt extract, 16.75 per large bot. Ford V.8 Super de Luxe Fordor Sedan, \$10,000 (not \$10,600), including duties. Jaguar 2½, 1936, \$18,500 (not \$18,000). Dodge car with windmill model WF-32 (not WF-23), \$3,720 including duty. Craven D.B.C. tobacco, \$4.50 (not \$4.50) per tin. Shampoo—Mildred, Camomil Oil Shampoo, \$3.10 per 4½ oz. bot.

## SLOOP RELIEVED

Kure, Jan. 6.

H.M.S. Amethyst was relieved of duty in Japanese waters today after nearly three months' service in the area, climaxed by a mercy mission to homeless Japanese earthquake victims on Shikoku.

Commanded by Lieut-Commander N. Scott-Elliott, the ship loaded 12,700 blankets and 1,100 suits of clothing at Osaka for distribution in the Koshi and Tokushima areas.—Associated Press.

## Alleged Kensa Charged With Collaboration

Allegations that accused, whilst a Kensa in the Japanese Gendarmerie, assisted in the arrest of four Chinese suspected of being guerrillas or spies on Aug. 11, 1942, were made by Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, when he opened the trial of Yau Kin-kong, 37, on charges of collaboration before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

You, who is not legally represented, pleaded not guilty to all the three charges.

Mr. Reynolds alleged that accused also helped the Japanese in the investigation of sabotage and guerrilla activities whilst a Kensa under Gendarmerie-Sergeant Nakiyama at Tsun Wan. The period of accused's alleged employment with the Japanese Gendarmerie was from August, 1942 to March, 1945.

Sergeant Tsubota Kanji, member of the Tsun Wan Gendarmerie, said that in August, 1943, acting on Nakiyama's instruction, the accused and a party went to a bakery in Keung Street in Shumshuipo and arrested four suspected saboteurs in connection with the sabotage of Sheung Shui railway station.

Major Hiroo Yoshio, chief of Kowloon Gendarmerie, testified that accused's name was on the nominal roll of Kensas.

Pung Chol, one of the victims allegedly arrested by accused, said he was interrogated, tortured, hung up and detained for three months at Tsun Wan by the Japanese. Witness said he was in the same cell with Chan Hong-ying who later became ill and died in the cell. Pung said he was accused of being a guerrilla.

Testifying in his behalf in the witness box, Yau said he and four other Kensas at Shumshuipo were picked out by the Japanese who took them to tea and later to the bakery to make the arrests. Accused said he was never present in the interrogation of any of the arrested persons.

## RADIO

ZHW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 9.62 megacycles.

11.57 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.32 p.m.—A Hand Concert with Raymond Newell.  
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
1.16 p.m.—Richard Strauss: "Tillie's Merry Pranks." BBC Symphony.  
1.30 p.m.—London Transcription Service: Elizabeth Welch introduces "All Join In."  
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.  
2.30 p.m.—Anten and the Paramount Theatre Orchestra.  
4.45 p.m.—Commentary on the 1st Match.  
6.25 p.m.—Interlude.  
6.30 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
7.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Japan.  
7.18 p.m.—Music and the Antenna Sisters.  
7.40 p.m.—Studio: George Lohy at the Piano. "Swingtime." Hawaiian Islands Songs and Music.  
8.10 p.m.—A Choice of Colors.  
8.30 p.m.—Studio: English. Composed by E. Vaughan-Williams. A Talk by Mrs. Parker T. Ryan, B.C.  
9.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
9.10 p.m.—Mephistopheles O'Neil in "The Wolf."  
9.40 p.m.—Brameson Grey: Songs. The Madras Singers.  
9.55 p.m.—Albert Sandler and His Orchestra.  
10.15 p.m.—Verdict.  
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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## TIME

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